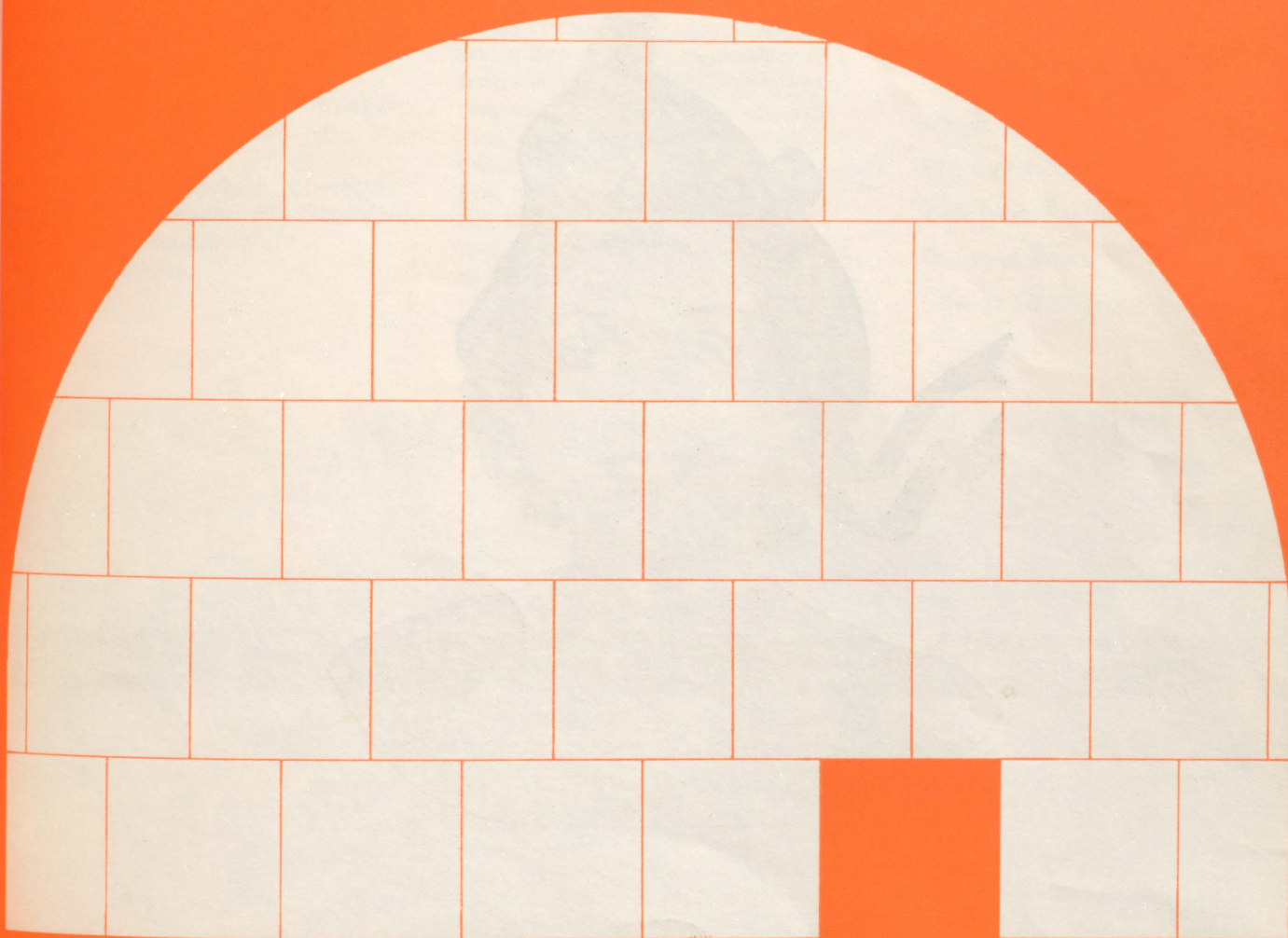


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Gardens of the
Eastern Arctic

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THE MACDONALD LASSIE

Macdonald Journal
Volume 31, Number 7
July, 1970

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The Macdonald Journal is published
every month by Ronald J. Cooke
Ltd, 451 Beaconsfield Boulevard,
Beaconsfield, Quebec, 514 697-2916.

Texts in this issue may be reprinted
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The Editor, Macdonald College,
Quebec. Second class mail registra-
tion number 0463.

Subscription rates are \$7.00 for
two years, \$9.00 for three years
in Canada, U.S.A., and foreign
rates are \$10.00 for two years.
Printed in Canada

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Editorial

A Blueprint for the Future

The results of thousands of hours of labour involving dozens of researchers and consultants has finally been committed to paper in the form of a Report of the Federal Task Force on Agriculture. Aside from the critique that it said too little too late, the Task Force Report sketches the blueprint for an industrialized agriculture for Canada. Using terms such as management of objectives, program planning and budgeting and cost-benefit analysis, the Report paves the way for a modern, efficient agriculture that is more related to market needs rather than production whims. This is the sort of projective thinking that an agriculture, that is characterized by a falling down milkstand, really needs.

Fortunately, the Task Force also realized the importance of people in making their policy recommendations. The Report considered traditional phases for those who do not want to farm and lack the skills to look for alternative employment. In declaring that Quebec has a surplus of 37,000 farmers and that a milk producer needs about 30 cows to maintain a viable milk operation, the Report stresses the impact of this radical change for rural Quebec.

The Federal government, which commissioned the Report, does not necessarily have to carry any of the recommendations through to the policy stage. Even if no policy changes result, the Report will influence the type of thinking to which Canadian agriculture must be subjected. This Task Force Report should also be the basis for a new thinking about agriculture by the Provinces. Certainly for Quebec, the Report has a great deal to say. It is hoped that Provincial policy-makers will study it in detail and base the development of new policies in terms of a modern, progressive agriculture.

During the past few years there have been major studies of agriculture in several provinces. In most instances, these reports are having little influence on policy development. While the Task Force Report and its Chairman, Macdonald's Professor of Agricultural Economics, Dr. D. L. MacFarlane, are receiving lots of healthy criticism, it represents a new way of thinking about agriculture. Regardless of whether we are a 20-cow dairy farmer in the Ottawa Valley or an agricultural scientist at Macdonald, we would be well advised to listen to what the Task Force Report has to say.

Ralph Bennett has retired after a lifelong devoted career to the Canada Department of Agriculture. As a farm boy from Bury, Quebec, and a graduate of Macdonald, he applied his talents to the intricate task of getting the sun's energy converted into something we can eat.

Mark W. Waldron

Journal Jottings

Back in 1937 a young man from a farm in Nova Scotia stepped into the impressive procession of capped and gowned students to receive his degree in agriculture from Macdonald College of McGill University. Just recently he was given a most deserving testimonial dinner for being the man largely responsible for making birdsfoot trefoil — in particular the varieties Empire and Viking — one of the most important forage legumes in this part of the world. The man, Dr. Harry A. MacDonald is a professor of agronomy at Cornell University. Besides his research into every aspect of trefoil ecology, Dr. MacDonald is involved in work on special and high protein crops, including soybeans and sunflowers. His major scholarly interest is in world food crops and food problems.

We thought of Dr. MacDonald's career and achievements as we watched this year's graduating students reap the rewards of their years of formal study. When he began his research at Cornell most of the students who left Macdonald in the past few weeks weren't even a gleam in their parents' eye but if we may project into the future for a moment we're sure that some of them, too, will win the accolades of their fellow men in the years to come. We hope they do for today's students, unlike any others in preceding generations, have shown a staunch unwillingness to accept the status quo. We will watch with interest to see what they can accomplish in their chosen professions.

Hazel M. Clarke.

GARDENS OF THE

We left Dorval June 18 at night in air shimmering with heat, amid would-be passengers coping with unwilling children and too much luggage. The thought of being airborne in the cool atmosphere above the earth was exhilarating, but, in practice, periodic blasts of hot air were blown through the cabin to prevent us from being homesick, alternating with periods of chill to prepare us for the Arctic! It was unique air-conditioning, and in the years which followed I came to accept unconventional experiences as a normal part of northern flights, even to the pilot in Labrador who told me he had not flown one of these little planes for six months and couldn't remember just what all the keys were for. I told him I couldn't help him, never having flown a plane!

The first stop was Fort Chimo in northern Quebec, not far from the margin of the tree line, but well beyond the zone of pines and balsam and among the tough ones, spruce, larch, and prostrate juniper. Some deciduous trees managed to survive here too, willows and birch of short stature. They continued on and on northwards until the dwarf birch petered out on Baffin Island and the Arctic willow at the limit of land on Ellesmere Island, only 500 miles from the North Pole. The branches of the willows by the airport were stiff with cold and covered with hoar frost, while Montreal sweltered in a heat wave.

Airborne again, the plane passed above the Hudson Strait, the trees disappeared, trees now becoming crouching shrubs on the true tundra.

The great inlet of Frobisher Bay appeared, locked tight under thick ice. We descended gently to a landscape of low mountains, dull olive-brown in colour, relieved here and there by patches of lively green, where plants had sprung to fresh life along streams and in sheltered depressions. Snow drifts were scattered all over the hills. My heart sank at the prospect of living all summer in such a barren land. That was before I found out that much of arctic beauty and interest lies in the "micro-habitat", or in the small things you discover at your feet.

EASTERN ARCTIC

I stepped out of the front door of my prefab house to see little gnome-like figures with high-pointed hoods on their parkas repairing the road, and small brown-faced women carrying big or small babies in pouches at the back of their special woman's parka, the "amaut". It was my first glimpse of Eskimos. The sea air was chill and the eternal wind was blowing off the bay, but I took my collecting kit over the tundra behind the house. The flat field was soaking wet, unable to drain because of the layer of permanently frozen ground beneath, and it was full of hummocks covered with heaths and tiny plants opening their first spring buds. Sedges flourished in the hollows between the hummocks.

Further afield, on the rocky hillside, it was relatively dry, as glaciers had scraped the soil from the rocks and left boulders scattered helter-skelter right to the top of the mountain. Mineral soil had not had time to form since the glaciation, but an inch or so of partially decayed plant remains had accumulated through the years, and now supported creeping arctic blueberries, rock cranberries, white heather and lovely rose-coloured Lapland rhododendrons, the last just coming into bloom. All these plants crept — there was no other way for them to sustain life in that meager soil. Plants with tap roots and longish fibrous roots stuck to the crevices in the rocks or to the wet tundra, where more humus soil had accumulated, or where melting glaciers had dumped a load of gravel. All of them hung on to the leaves of the previous year, or of several years back, withered, brown and frayed, but reluctant to return to mother earth, for such is the sign of the arctic. The old hymn says, "Change and decay in all around I see", but had the poet been living in the Arctic he would have left off the "decay", for in the prevailing low temperatures the break-down of both plant and animal remains by bacteria and fungi proceeds slowly.

The beautiful, large-flowered buttercup-of-the-snow and the ground-hugging purple saxifrage were in bloom when I arrived on June 18. I found the saxifrage in a sea of stones by the Sylvia Grinnel River, a stream famous for its arctic char. It was a splash of magenta

in an all-grey background, not another plant was present for yards around. It seemed symbolic of the loneliness of the arctic, where each individual plant or animal must struggle so hard for survival.

At Apex Hill so many things were different from the temperate zone in which I always had lived. I walked for an hour with a measuring stick and found no plant over five inches above the ground, until I came to a hole with a willow in it.

That tree had reached the rim of the hole, a full 12 inches above the roots! I was told there were sheltered valleys back in the hills where they reached three feet, but I never travelled that far. Why were the plants so dwarfed? Winter winds supplied the wicked pruning hooks, blasting the branches above the shallow snow with hard snow spicules, like a sanding machine, or snapping the tips off as they stood stiff and rigid with the intense cold. As well, growth in woody plants is exceedingly slow, rhododendrons may lengthen only 1" —

1¼" per season, and the purple heather (*Phyllodoce caerulea*) as little as ½-¾" as examples.

Russian botanists in the Kola Peninsula north of the Arctic Circle found it took 14-20 years before the arctic blueberry and rock cranberry bloomed! The Canadian Wildlife Department found the lichens called "reindeer moss", the main food of caribou, grew only 3.4-4.1 mm per year. Such discoveries should make Canadians proceed with the utmost caution



Apex Hill, Frobisher Bay, June 27, 1964. Prefab Eskimo houses at left, co-operative workshops in distance. Population, 400 Eskimos, five white families.

Young entomologists, my helpers who chased butterflies with great success for the Lyman Entomological Museum at Macdonald College.

in the inevitable opening up of the north to oil and mining companies, for what they destroy of our natural arctic gardens will not come back within our lifetime.

There are many oddities among arctic plants, the large size of the flowers compared to the leaves and the length of stem; the ability of a flower to stand a night below freezing and survive with petals fresh and delicate as ever; the prevalent habit of plants to grow as compact cushions whose centre

in sunshine may be several degrees warmer than the surrounding air; the dominance of white, purple, or yellow flowers. But the main oddity is the variety, the large number of different species, growing on one small patch of ground, and the fact that a few yards away an entirely different association may be present. Some change in drainage, in the presence of a small stream, or in the direction of the

slope enables a completely new set of plants to flourish.

Arctic flowers are beautiful. There are few people who are not awed into silence and wonder in the midst of the tundra in July, covered literally with thousands of plants in bloom at once. Let us pray that the stupidity of man will never pollute and destroy that land.

Dr. Dorothy E. Swales,
Department of Plant Pathology.



Stitchwort, *Stellaria longipes*, an attractive common plant pollinated by tiny flies rather than bees.

Arctic chickweed, poppies, and grasses showing typical compact growth and bare ground between indicating the competition is with the weather rather than other plants.

Mountain Sorrel, a plant of damp spots and deeper soggy soil. The leaves were gathered in plastic bags by Eskimo children and eaten with meals, a good source of vitamins.

The Mirage of Instant Learning



This month of May, 1970, I gave up the chairmanship of the Standings and Promotions Committee of the School of Food Science, Macdonald College, a position I had held for many years. Here are reflections on what I have learned in this position: truths that have become evident and some of my own personal thoughts concerning them.

The freshman year is the most critical one for a University student. A comparison of results of the University years shows this without any doubt. Many of the first year failing students entered with high entrance scores and their applications were accompanied by commendations from principals and counsellors which stated these were exceptional students.

What is the reason for the high failure rate found in our first year class? I am convinced the individual student could give the answer if he were honest with himself. I shall speak briefly on two which seem to me to be the chief causes. These are lack of application by the student and inadequate reading skills.

The University professor is there to help the student learn and nowhere is this carried out better than at Macdonald College. The classes are of such a size that there is, or can be, good communication between student and staff. Any student in difficulty may immediately contact his instructor for individual help, either directly, or if too shy to do so, through his personal staff adviser. Strange as the idea may appear to some students and parents, the function of the University professor is to guide the student in his learning by presenting clear and well organized material

and to stimulate him to intellectual activity. It is not for the professor to prepare "pre-masticated material" on a spoon and say "Swallow!" and then at examination time say "Regurgitate!".

The task of the student is learning and this means work. Study is not the doing of assignments. The two hours per night of the High School era is not enough. Too many students are influenced by the labour market slogan of the 40-hour week. Many hours have to be spent studying. To get this time the student must put the social life in its proper perspective and not permit it to interfere. This can be difficult at Macdonald College for all except the strong-minded student, because the number of students is not great and everyone is pressured to participate in all the social activities.

Inadequate study can appear in two forms: too few hours and improper or inadequate application during study hours. All too often students tell me they have spent "hours" studying. However, sitting with references before one for two hours is not study. Each student is an individual and there is no one way of learning. This article's length does not permit full treatment of good study habits. I shall stress only the following fact: memorization without understanding will mean failure for a student writing an assignment or examination paper for an instructor if the instructor has set a "good" assignment or examination which entails application of knowledge.

Each instructor has an individual approach as has each student. Some instructors may give pre-reading assignments on lecture work which, when done by students, means better understanding during lectures; but this does not mean there is to be no post-lecture study on the part of the student. Other instructors may give lectures which elaborate or enlarge on the topic and leave the text-book material entirely to the student. In either case, any student at Macdonald College who is still in difficulty after having completed his study can go to his instructor for help and be welcomed.

Finally a word on inadequate reading skill, the second cause of the high failing rate mentioned above. My personal feeling is that the University entrance requirements should be such that these people are weeded out. However, the English Department at Macdonald College has for years had a remedial course to help borderline students. This course is optional and the majority of those who were wise enough to choose it tell me it was most worthwhile and produced dividends.

In conclusion I feel that in this world of change one fact remains unchanged — sound study is the basis of good learning! There is instant coffee, instant tea, instant puddings but instant learning is a mirage.

F. Isabel Honey,
Associate Professor,
School of Food Science.

Q.Y.F. LEADERSHIP WORKSHOP

Thirty-seven Quebec Young Farmers and seven leaders were involved in the weekend Leadership Conference held May 9 and 10 at Macdonald College. The Workshop had a dual purpose — leadership training was the unifying theme and the get-together provided the opportunity for choosing delegates to send on a Youth Exchange to Alberta in August 1970. There were 36 applicants for the Exchange and 30 of these attended the Workshop. They came from the major English-language sectors of the Province — the Chateaugay Valley, Pontiac region, Lachute area, and the Eastern Townships. We were fortunate that two French-speaking members also attended.

The leaders for the weekend included Mr. Roderick Morrison, President, Quebec Farmers' Association, and Mrs. Morrison, Kingsbury; Mr. Winston Keeler, Instructor in Agriculture at the Chateaugay Valley Regional High School, and Mrs. Keeler, Ormstown; Mr. Rudi Dallenbach, Director of Macdonald College Farm, and Mrs. Dallenbach, Macdonald College; and Mr. Galen Driver, Associate Director of the Centre for Continuing Education, McGill University, Macdonald Campus.

The leaders were active participants in the program, and they were all able to communicate effectively with the young people. I think this is something that all the delegates appreciated. The leaders were also faced with the monumental task of choosing delegates for the Alberta Exchange. This was a most difficult chore for them, and each of them expressed the wish that more young people could be sent.

To leaders, the Quebec Young Farmers express their gratitude and appreciation. It is indeed encouraging for the group to recognize the interest in them that these leaders obviously had, when they were willing to devote two full days of their busy week to the cause of Q.Y.F.

Following registration Saturday morning the delegates broke into discussion groups, the topic at hand being "Leadership Problems in Your Local Clubs." The reporting from these groups was handled by Carolyn Templeton, one of the "originals" in the Q.Y.F. movement. Delegates did not limit their discussions to Leadership Problems but talked about the whole gamut of problems at the local level.

Dr. H. G. Dion, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Vice-Principal of McGill University, addressed the group, welcoming us to Macdonald College. He discussed the role that Sir William Macdonald and Dr. James Robertson had played in Quebec education, and he pointed out that the problems that were troubling our organization had been plaguing rural groups, and probably all sorts of groups, for years.

Galen Driver began the afternoon program by leading the whole group in the discussion "How do we solve these Leadership Problems?" He outlined steps that should be taken if we are to effectively solve our problems: — identify the problem, identify the causes, list the alternatives open to you, select the best alternative, based upon your values.

After these steps have been taken, then is the time for action, for a program or a plan! Since interest seemed to be a problem common to most clubs, Mr. Driver pro-

ceeded to discuss what makes a person interested in a club. The group also gave their suggestions.

"What is Leadership?" proved to be a difficult question for our panel to answer clearly. The panel, moderated by Mr. Keeler, seemed to agree that leadership is the ability to bring out the best in someone else, to guide a group so that it develops abilities to "lead" itself. It means being considerate of others' opinions and beliefs. Then, our panel became divided among those who favoured this approach to leadership and those who believed in (or supposedly believed in!!) an authoritarian approach to leadership — "I have the power and I will make the decisions as long as I am in office." As panel members took sides and as the Moderator stood firmly to keep order, the group was made aware that there were these two schools of thought behind leadership. At the same time, we saw just how a panel discussion works.

Dr. Mark Waldron, Director of the Centre for Continuing Education, Macdonald College, discussed with us "How can I as an Individual Improve as a Leader?" Using a simple game and eight volunteers, Dr. Waldron showed us how people can communicate without speaking, and their reactions to this. He went on to describe the C's of Leadership: — communication, cooperation, consideration, creativity, and common sense.

The group felt that perhaps confidence and control could be added to the list. We discussed communication in more depth because the group seemed to feel that this was perhaps the most important aspect of all!

The "Surprise" came next! Each applicant was asked to stand and speak for no longer than one minute, telling us why he or she wanted to participate in the Alberta Exchange. After the 30 applicants had spoken, comments on the speakers were made by those delegates who had not applied for the Exchange.

Saturday evening Miss M. Chevrier addressed the group. Her topic was "The Leader in His Community." What constitutes a community? People, a common life, interaction of individuals, and shared values are all part of the basic structure of the community. In a more restricted use of the word, territory would also be characteristic of the community. Basic human needs include shelter, food, and care and training for young people. In a community, there is specialization of individuals, resulting in division of labour.

A person holds a different position in different situations. As such, he or she is role-playing. There are all sorts of leaders in a community — church, farm, women's, youth, political, sports, education and social. Leaders need not be proficient in the activities of their club to be good leaders. A leader is someone who gets things done, who influences others, and who influences events.

Each delegate had been given a question pertaining to 4-H Clubs or Quebec Province or the Province of Alberta. During the weekend, everyone worked at digging up the facts! Thus Sunday morning began with group presentations. They were very well prepared and delivered, and most interesting for everyone. When they were over, Carolyn Templeton gave an excellent outline of the Exchange

to Alberta held in 1967. Each delegate was then asked to submit a list of not more than 14 names of persons they felt should go to Alberta in August.

We held a brief Quebec Young Farmers' meeting. Two topics were discussed. Was Q.Y.F. interested in investigating possibilities of affiliating with the Leisure Time Services of Quebec? The answer was yes — it would be worthwhile to get more information. Clayton Murphy was appointed to pursue this. The second discussion was concerned with the place of Quebec Young Farmers' Association in relation to the provincial group of French federations. The arrangement that seemed to be most efficient was to continue on the same basis as at present, inasmuch as we would remain two separate groups. However, it was felt by all that there is a definite need for information to flow between the two groups. We want to know what their programs are — and they should know what we are doing. Activities and/or programs that affect both groups, for instance, submissions to the Department of Agriculture and Colonization, should come before a joint committee, composed of two or three representatives from each of the provincial groups. This committee would only have to met when major issues arose — probably two or three times a year. This seems to be the plan most agreeable and most workable for all concerned. Before the final thank-yous and goodbyes,

the members enjoyed a football game and a tour of the Morgan Arboretum. It was given by Winnifred Tibbits and was an educational experience for everyone.

Following is a list of names of the 15 delegates chosen for the Youth Exchange which is organized by Q.Y.F. Assoc., and is partially sponsored by the Travel and Exchange Division of the Citizenship Branch of the Secretary of State Department. Lois L. Berry, Lachute; George Coles, Shawville; Peter Graham, Sawyerville; Herbert Halsall, Bulwer; David Hatch, Hatley; Brent Hooker, Ormstown; Marcel Lance, Calumet; Elwyn Lang, Shawville; Heather McKellar, Huntingdon; Van V. Rankin, Huntingdon; Beverly Rolson, Huntingdon; George A. Tannahill, Huntingdon; Ralph W. Templeton, Howick; Sandra Whitcomb, Hatley; Jane Wilson, Huntingdon.

Colleen Coates, Chairman,
Quebec Young Farmers'
Association.

Macdonald Reports

Macdonald College Convocation June 1970

Macdonald College Convocation this year was presided over by Chancellor Dr. Donald Hebb. Traditionally graduation day is a time of farewell. This year more than the graduates were saying goodbye to Macdonald. The Faculty of Education was holding its last Convocation at the Macdonald Campus. In September, the entire Faculty of Education is being moved to McGill where it is amalgamating with the staff of St. Joseph's Teachers College to form a single Faculty of Education for the English-speaking teachers of Quebec.

Principal A. Rocke Robertson speaking of the move of the Faculty of Education said that he expected the advantages of the transfer would more than offset some short term inconveniences.

Referring to the proposals for the New Orientation of the Faculty of Agriculture, Dr. Robertson said that the proposals before the University were sound and Macdonald would take on a new dimension when they were implemented.

Dr. Robertson remarked that Macdonald was also saying farewell to the Reverend F. A. C. Doxsee who had served the College for many years. Reverend Doxsee has retired from the Ste-Anne's United Church and has moved to Hamilton.

The 755 graduates receiving diplomas, certificates, degrees and post-graduate degrees were seeing Dr. Robertson at Macdonald for the last time in his official capacity as Principal.



Convocation speaker was Dr. David C. Munroe who received the University's honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In his address, Dr. Munroe reviewed the rapid changes in the past decade and took a look at the seventies. He emphasized that education must be universally available, it must be a continuing process, education must be properly financed and publicly controlled and education must be relevant.

Dr. Munroe's remarks about continuing education were particularly relevant to his Macdonald audience. "The process of education is longer than we expected — education must lead continuously to revision and renewal." The speaker went on "I think in the University we will have to give increasing attention to periodic refresher courses for the graduates of all our

professional faculties."

Dr. Munroe in referring to what the seventies held in store for McGill said "The Faculty of Education was braced to meet the formidable challenge of moving to the Montreal campus. The Faculty of Agriculture through its revitalized programs is giving new emphasis to the development of our human and natural resources. Another valuable asset may be the fact that even the youngest graduate today has lived through the educational revolution of the sixties and has, I hope, caught something of the spirit of enthusiasm and daring."

From left to right, Dr. R. E. Bell, Dean of Graduate Studies, Dr. Munro, Chancellor Hebb, Mr. S. Finlayson, Chairman of the Board of Governors and Dr. Robertson.

Convocation speaker Dr. David Munro signs the Registry of Honourary Degrees, as, from left to right, Dean C. Wayne Hall of the Faculty of Education, Dr. H. G. Dion, Vice-Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, Dr. A. Locke Robertson, Principal of McGill University and Dr. Donald Hebb, Chancellor of McGill look on.

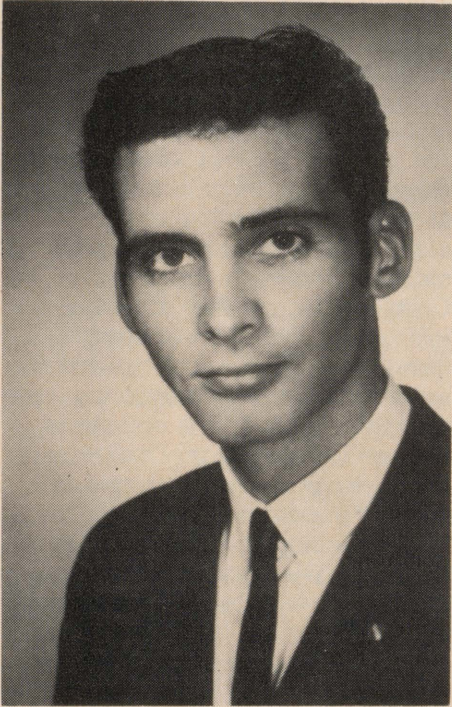
Macdonald College Diploma Graduation

On May 22, in the Macdonald tradition, 21 Diploma Course Graduates were honoured by parents, friends, and staff at the Diploma in Agriculture Banquet. Mr. Gaétan Lussier, Assistant-Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, expressed his Minister's regrets on not being able to attend personally. On behalf of the Honourable Normand Toupin, Mr. Lussier, a Macdonald graduate, congratulated the graduating class. He presented the Minister of Agriculture and Colonization's medals to John Brookhouse, top student of the Horticulture option, and Ross Benison, leader of the Animal Science option.

John Brookhouse also won the La Ferme prize, awarded for the best project involving a complete analysis of a farm operation with proposed plans for five years. In the absence of Robert Raynaud, Editor of La Ferme magazine, the presentation was made to Mr. Brookhouse by Prof. A. R. C. Jones.

Guest speaker at the Banquet was Mr. S. B. Williams, Deputy Minister of Agriculture from Ottawa. A graduate of Macdonald, Mr. Williams recalled his own experiences at closing exercises saying that he had no intention of telling his audience that their efforts to date were of small account and that their real work was yet to come. Instead, Mr. Williams made a special point of congratulating the graduates on their two years' achievement, comparing this stage of their careers to the first rungs of a ladder. The height one reached

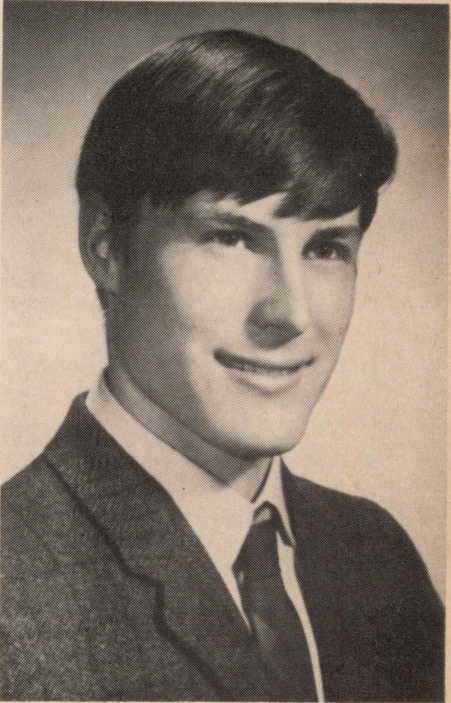
John Gowin Brookhouse



on a ladder was the direct result of personal effort. The goal of one's career was in part determined by the placing of the ladder, in this case, the choice of education and training.

Mr. Williams commended to the graduates a specialized goal. He interpreted specialization not as knowing "more and more" about "less and less" but rather having a main area of endeavour supported by appropriate secondary interests.

Ross Lionel Benison



Diplomas To:

Ross Lionel Benison; Dwaine James Boy; John Gowin Brookhouse; Gary Lynn Cowan; William John Crease; Walter James Currie; Peter Dagg; Peter C. Denison; Malcolm David Dickson; Brian Douglas Doherty; Johnny Fregeau; Christian Albert Gass; Denis Ashley Hatcher; Robert James Laird; Michael George Mackenzie; Thomas Charles Mark; Robert Joseph Modugno; Michael Leo Muldoon; Alec Quinnell; Alain Senay; Jean-Marc Southiere.

The Family

Farm

Published in the interests
of the farmers of the province
by the Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization

Act to Promote the Development of Agricultural Exploitations (1969, chapter 44)

Purpose: To promote the development of agricultural enterprises by means of grants for the establishment of young farmers and for farm enlargement.

Definitions: "Agriculture": the cultivation of the soil or the raising of livestock; "Cultivation of the soil": exploitation of the soil for the purpose of producing crops to be transformed on the farm or sold in kind, and, accessorially, exploitation of the other resources of the soil; exclusive exploitation of the forest is not considered "cultivation of the soil" for the purpose of the Act; "Raising of livestock": the raising of bovines, pigs, poultry and mink, or the development of such species and their productions; as an accessory to the principal enterprise, may be deemed as "raising of livestock" the raising of all other animals or the development of such species and their production. "Farmer": any physical person who is the owner of a farm and whose principal occupation is agriculture; "Farm operator": any physical person whose principal occupation is agriculture; "Principal occupation" and "Principal activity": the fact that a person devotes the major part of his time to the operation of a farm, that the greater part of his income is derived therefrom, that he controls the use of his time and his decisions on the whole thereon, and that he is recognized in his milieu as devoting himself mainly to farming; "Corporation for agricultural exploitation": a corporation constituted under the Companies Act (chap. 271) whose principal object and principal activity is the operation of an economic farm

which it owns, provided that all of its shareholders are physical persons, that not less than two-thirds in value of the shares of any class is owned by farm operators and that the principal activity of at least the majority of them is the operation of such farm; "Agricultural exploitation partnership": a partnership within the meaning of the Civil Code whose principal object is the joint operation of an economic farm, and which is constituted by a written contract complying with the regulations, and is composed of farm operators the majority of whom have as their principal activity the operation of such farm, the ownership of which has been vested in the partnership by one or more of them; "Farm": any immovable operated or to be operated within a reasonable delay for agricultural purposes; "Economic farm": any farm which, taking into account all of its resources, is capable of producing a revenue which enables the operator thereof to pay the operating costs thereof, including maintenance and depreciation, to fulfil his obligations and to support his family adequately; "Grant": any grant made in accordance with the Act and the regulations.

Amounts and Aims of Grants:

Establishment of young farmers:
a) Grant of \$1,000 to carry out general improvements on the farm considered as an operational unit, such as improvements to the land, dwelling, farm buildings, agricultural implements, farm machinery and livestock; b) Grant of up to \$3,000 to carry out a program of improvements to land and farm buildings.

Enlargement: Grant of up to \$2,000 to carry out a program of improvements to land and farm buildings.

This grant shall not exceed \$50 per acre under cultivation of the enlarged area, up to the maximum amount permissible, that is, \$2,000, nor shall it apply to the enlarged area or part thereof which increases the total area of the farm to more than 120 acres under cultivation.

Beneficiaries and Conditions of

Eligibility: Establishment of young farmers: Any farmer not less than 21 nor more than 40 years of age is eligible for the establishment grant of \$1,000 if he applies for it and acquires an economic farm in order to establish himself thereon, or has acquired such a farm for that purpose within the three years preceding the date on which the Bureau receives his application, provided that he also complies with the other requirements of the Act and regulations.

Any farmer not less than 21 nor more than 40 years of age is eligible for the establishment grant of up to \$3,000 if he applies for it and acquires an economic farm to establish himself thereon, or has acquired such a farm for that purpose within the three years preceding the date on which the Bureau receives his application, provided that he submits a program of improvements to land and farm buildings which is acceptable to the Bureau and that he complies with the requirements of the Act and regulations.

A person is not considered to be establishing himself as a farmer if he acquires or has acquired, within the aforesaid stipulated period, a farm or part of a farm in order to make it an economic agricultural enterprise, if he was the owner, prior to the said period of three years, of a farm which then enabled him to make farming his principal occupation.

Enlargement: Any farmer is eligible for the grant of up to \$2,000 if he applies for it and, in such a way as to make his farm an economic one or to make it more profitable, increases its area through the acquisition of additional land or has so increased it within the three years preceding the date on which the Bureau receives his application, or, for reasons which the Bureau considers valid, disposes of his farm in order to acquire a larger one, and provided always that he submits a program of improvements to land and farm buildings which is acceptable to the Bureau and that he complies with the requirements of the Act and regulations. Additional acreage acquired for enlargement must not be more than six miles, by the customary route, from the main farm.

In the case of a farmer who disposes of his farm to acquire a larger one, the extent by which the acreage under cultivation of the replacing farm exceeds the acreage under cultivation of the first farm will be considered as the acreage of enlargement, and not longer than two years must elapse between the date of transfer of ownership of the first farm and the date of the deed of acquisition of the second. This period may, however, be prolonged in cases of expropriation if, in the Bureau's opinion, the delay is not the fault of the expropriated person.

A farming corporation or partnership may benefit from the grants made available by the Act, under the same conditions as a farmer, provided that one of its shareholders or members, as the case may be, is a farm operator not less than 21 nor more than 40 years

of age who holds one third or more in value of the shares of any class of the corporation or whose interests in the partnership represent, in the opinion of the Bureau, not less than one third of all of the interests in such partnership.

Restrictions on Eligibility: (a) No farmer is eligible for the \$1,000 establishment grant if he has already benefited by the grant for the establishment of young farmers provided under section 25 of the Agriculture and Colonization Department Act. On the other hand, the fact that a farmer has already benefited by the conditional remission under section 20 of the Farm Credit Act or the equivalent advantage under section 4 of the Farm Loan Act, or that he benefits or has benefited by a grant (financial aid for the consolidation of farms) under section 30 (as it read prior to October 30, 1969) of the Agriculture and Colonization Department Act does not disqualify him from benefiting from the \$1,000 establishment grant.

b) A farmer shall be deemed to have already established himself and not be eligible for the establishment grant of up to \$3,000 if he benefits by the right to the conditional remission provided for in section 20 of the Farm Credit Act or by the equivalent advantage under section 4 of the Farm Loan Act or if he benefits or has already benefited by a grant (financial aid for the consolidation of farms) under section 30 (as prior to October 30, 1969) of the Agriculture and Colonization Act.

c) No farmer is eligible for the enlargement grant of up to \$2,000 if he benefits by the conditional remission provided for in section 20 of the Farm Credit Act or the equivalent advantage under section

4 of the Farm Loan Act or if he benefits or has already benefited by such remission or advantage, in whole or in part.

d) A farmer who benefits or has already benefited by a grant (financial aid for the consolidation of farms) under section 30 (as it read prior to October 30, 1969) of the Agriculture and Colonization Act is entitled to the \$2,000 enlargement grant up to an amount which, added to amount of the grant already received, attains \$2,000.

e) To determine the maximum amount of loan for which a farming corporation or partnership is eligible when a shareholder or partner also holds a loan individually, there must be taken into account the balance owing by such shareholder or partner and the relative value of his interests in the total assets of such corporation or partnership. A similar rule applies in order to determine the maximum amount of loan for which an individual farmer may be eligible when this individual is at the same time a shareholder or partner in a corporation which itself is a borrower under the Act.

f) In determining the area of enlargement for purposes of the grant of up to \$2,000, there must be taken into account all alienations of parcels of land under cultivation made since April 1, 1966 and, after said date, during the five years preceding the date on which the Bureau receives the application for the grant; the area thus reduced shall then be subtracted from the area which would normally qualify for such a grant, unless the Bureau deems otherwise.

Mode of payment: The grant of \$1,000 will be paid by the Bureau in five equal annual instalments of \$200, whereas the grants of up to \$2,000 and \$3,000, as the case may be, will be paid as the improvements to land and farm buildings are carried out and upon submission of the appropriate vouchers to the Farm Credit Bureau.

Program of Improvements to Land and Farm Buildings: Under the program which must be carried out to obtain the grants of up to \$2,000 and \$3,000, as the case may be, priority must preferably be given to improvements designed to develop the land and then to the construction and improvement of farm buildings, to the exclusion of the farmhouse and maintenance and current expenses. The said program must also designate to the Bureau's satisfaction, amongst other things, the area to be improved and, as the case may be, the kind and description of the improvements or constructions to be carried out, an estimate of the cost of the works, and a schedule for their carrying out, in accordance with forms supplied by the Bureau.

General Provisions: a) No person may obtain the establishment grants of \$1,000 and up to \$3,000 more than once. In the case of the enlargement grant of up to \$2,000, no person may obtain a sum which would increase beyond the \$2,000 the amount already received in connection with such grant; b) A person may benefit only by one or other of the grants of up to \$3,000 and \$2,000, for establishment and enlargement respectively;

but the fact that a person benefits or has benefited by the establishment grant of \$1,000, under section 2 of the Act, does not disqualify him from benefiting also from one or other of the grants of up to \$3,000 and \$2,000, as the case may be;

c) All amounts paid as grants shall be inalienable and unseizable;

d) When a farmer dies after he has received a grant, and all the instalments have not been paid to him, the payment of the balance may be continued to any person who, in the opinion of the Bureau, is in a position to continue the operation of the deceased's farm adequately.

e) No issue, allotment or transfer of shares in a farming corporation nor any amendment to the contract constituting a farming partnership which has received a grant, is valid without the authorization of the Bureau until the last instalment of the grant has been paid;

f) The right of any person to whom a grant has been made to receive the instalments not yet paid with respect to such grant shall be suspended for not more than three years as soon as such person ceases to comply with the requirements of the Act and of the regulations; nevertheless, no person shall cease to be entitled thereto for the sole reason that he operates a farm other than that which he was operating when the grant was made to him.

g) Every person who obtains a grant to which he is not entitled or who uses the proceeds of a grant for purposes other than those for which it was made shall forfeit such grant *pleno jure* and shall remit to the Bureau the amounts received with respect to such grant.

Applications for Grants: All requests for grants must be made on an official application form of the Bureau and must be accompanied by the deed of acquisition of the farm or area of enlargement, as the case may be.

The Bureau may also require from any applicant, any documents or information it considers necessary or helpful for studying the application.

For further information, please apply to: The Quebec Farm Credit Bureau, Farm Development Division, Government Buildings, Quebec City (the offices are situated at 945 Turnbull, Quebec) or to the Bureau's local representative or the farm management adviser of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

Quebec Rural Youth Association Officially Incorporated

The Quebec Rural Youth Association (L'Association des Jeunes Ruraux du Québec) officially received its charter on June 13, in accordance with a decision reached by delegates of six young farmers' clubs federations of the province during a founding meeting in the St-Augustin Seminary at Cap-Rouge.

The unanimous vote in favour of this step marked the last stage of a lengthy period of deliberation over the past several months by a temporary committee working closely with directors of the department of Agriculture and Colonization and representatives of the Confédération des Loisirs du Québec (C.L.Q.). Matters studied included the advantages and disadvantages of such an association and the procedure for forming it. It is expected that this step will give the rural youth movement provincial status and ensure proper



representation; coordinate and harmonize programs aimed at systematic and practical, all-round personal development; inform and inspire the movement, link it with similar organizations and promote its progress and expansion through adequate financing.

In addition to rural youth club regional federations and young farmers, the new association will be open to any other groups with similar aims. Its board of directors will have 19 members.

The Association will set up finance, publicity and planning committees. It has already been promised the close collaboration of the C.L.Q., which will help with the secretarial and information work until it has a permanent secretariat of its own. Affiliation of the Quebec Rural Youth Association with the C.L.Q. — the organization responsible for coordinating the government's efforts on behalf of young people's movements — is almost sure.

The Farm of Carl L. Hayes

The Hayes family originally came to settle at Shigawake on the Baie des Chaleurs after a fire destroyed their village at Miramichi, New Brunswick, in 1825. Carl is a member of the fifth generation to live in Quebec. He is farming in partnership with his father Edward, who runs a store in the evening and farms during the day. Each of them owns a farm. These farms, with two pieces of land that they rent, give them 174 acres under cultivation. The land is rolling and half of the soil is sandy and the rest loam.

The cropping system is based on a five-year rotation — two years of

grain, and three years of hay or pasture depending on how far the fields are from the buildings and whether they have a water supply. Last year the seven acres of Parkland barley was particularly clean and thriving. Another 33 acres had been sown to Garry and Rodney oats. In a normal season these seedings yield enough to supply the needs of the farm and two or three hundred bushels of grain for sale.

The 18 Holstein-type dairy cows show satisfactory development. Their production is sold in the form of cream. The cattle also include five Aberdeen Angus and about 30 young stock, a good number of which will go for slaughter. They also have a purebred Holstein bull that had come from the herd of Mr. Lucien Saint-Pierre, an outstanding breeder in Rimouski. The sheep flock is a source of not inconsiderable profit. Last August it consisted of a Leicester ram, 19 half-bred Leicester-Oxford ewes and 30 lambs. The Hayes show cattle and sheep every year at the local fair, whose grounds are on their farm.

The buildings are showing their age. The oldest part of the barn was built 70 years ago. The equipment, which is valued at \$15,000, includes a feed-mill and a windrower as well as the more usual implements.

Carl and his wife and family lived with his parents for 13 years before they took over a house situated a few arpents from the old home — a necessary move for a young family with three girls and two boys.

Changes in Aid to Handicapped Regions for Buying Purebred Beef Bulls

The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Normand Toupin, announces slight changes in the assistance policy providing aid for the purchase of registered beef bulls in handicapped regions.

The changes mainly concern the procedure for obtaining the grant. Thus the applicant must, within the three months following his purchase of a registered bull, submit a request on the proper form to the local county agricultural office. This application must be accompanied by the bull's registration certificate showing its transfer to his name and by a receipted bill bearing the name, registration number and price of the animal.

The minimum time the farmer must keep the bull for breeding purposes has been reduced from three years to two — failing which he must repay three quarters of the purchase price less his own contribution.

The policy is designed to help farmers in less favoured regions obtain beef sires of good quality. The department repays the farmer half (up to a limit of \$200) of the cost of the bull. In the case of bulls which have been tested at a recognized station and obtained a rate-of-gain index better than the average for their breed, the department's contribution may reach \$300.

QWI

Argenteuil

Arundel: heard an interesting lecture on pollution and also saw films on the same subject. Brownsburg: Presented five members with 25-year pins, heard a talk on the care of roses and other plants and after their meeting held an auction of slips and bulbs. Dalesville-Louisa: Had an illustrated talk on Jamaica and brought in ditty bags as their roll call. Frontier: Celebrated their 40th anniversary with a banquet served by Brownsburg branch. Special speaker for this occasion was an exchange student from Australia. Jerusalem-Bethany: One of the members gave a most interesting talk about her home country, Denmark, telling of flowers and shrubs grown there, the soil, etc. Upper Lachute-East End: Heard the chaplain of the Lachute Youth Squad give a very good talk about his work.

Baldwin-Cartier

West Island: Held a debate on "Equality of Women". The roll call — pay a penny for each inch of bust measurement. All of us are not created equal we certainly discovered! A bake sale held recently was a tremendous success. Everyone turned out, even the local M.P.

Bonaventure

Marcil: Welcomed two new members. Skill of observance contest held. Donation given to Medical Service Committee. Donation given on purchase of record player for use of kindergarten class. Canada Packers labels collected for 100-piece Melmac set of dinnerware. Six dozen mugs bought for use in serving soup at Shegawake Port Daniel School. Matapedia: Sixteen members and guests attended President's Dinner.

New Richmond West: Articles read on milk producers protest fee raise and pets being tested for tuberculosis. Discussed school prizes. Cheer baskets given to two members of the community. Get well cards sent. Port Daniel: An interesting quotation — "People are like tea bags. They never know their strength until they are in hot water". Roll call was name a Canadian bird. Article brought for the FWIC Convention. Restigouche: Meeting opened by singing O Canada in French. One new member joined. Articles collected for ditty bags. Card party held with proceeds going toward general expenses. A non-member gave a generous cash donation. Quilt blocks were completed.

Brome

Austin: Received a donation for forthcoming garden party. An afghan was given to a senior citizen in a rest home. Members attended the County Convention. Crewel sofa cushion and wall hanging entered in J. P. Coates competition. Articles donated for the FWIC Convention. Knowlton Landing: Entertained the County Convention. South Bolton: Filled ditty bags. Plants and slips sold. Attended County Convention. Sutton: Attended County Convention. Put on a play. Held a white elephant sale. Exchanged plants and slips. Picnic table placed in park. Made plans to charter a bus to attend the Convention at Macdonald College.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon

Aubrey-Riverfield: Heard a paper on the history of the Hudson's Bay Company over the past 300 years and enjoyed a quiz on making words out of "Spring Flowers". The members tested their skill on four-line original verses on the W.I.,

as the roll call. A member made maple sugar to be sent to FWIC Convention. Three new Life Memberships were presented to Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mrs. Math McKell, and Mrs. Ewart Orr. A white elephant and plant sale was held during the afternoon. Dewitville: Mrs. Alton Graham of Ormstown gave an interesting talk on her work as school nurse at Chateauguay Valley Regional. Dundee: Making cushions from yard goods was demonstrated. A very successful card party was held. A donation was given to Cerebral Palsy Association in memory of Mrs. Anna Smallman. Hemmingford: Mrs. J. Robertson spoke on Agriculture and a sale of plants and bulbs was held. Mrs. R. Petch won second prize on her wall hanging at the County Convention in the J. P. Coates' Contest. Public Speaking was sponsored in the local school and 12 members enjoyed a two-hour tour of the Air Canada Maintenance Base at Dorval. Howick: Heard the report of the County Convention held at Rockburn and a paper on pollution. Discussion followed. Huntingdon: After a short talk on walkathons and pollution, a committee was named to plan a competition which would make the pupils of our school more aware of the importance of keeping our town clean. The members were told of a ceremony carried out by the people from Holland to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of their liberation from Nazi oppression. A recipe for uncooked fudge was read and all enjoyed the candy itself. A interesting paper was read on the North American Indian and how the introduction of the food that he made known to the white man saved the Europeans from starvation and malnutrition ills centuries ago.

A successful plant and food sale was held at the close of the meeting. Ormstown: Miss Connie McCaig, a student in Food Science at Macdonald College, spoke on the topic "Space Food". Arrangements were made for a Salvation Army Collection in Ormstown.

Compton

Brookbury: Planned a trip to the Alexander Galt Regional school. Plans started to celebrate their 50th anniversary. Bury: Heard a paper on spices and distributed cookbooks compliments of Swartz Spice Company. Raffled a spice rack and played Bingo with spices for prizes. The following donations were made: Compton County Historical Society \$21.10, St. Paul's Rest Home \$5, and \$2 each to Grey Rest Home and to Mayhew's Rest Home. Sent parcels to lonely and shut-ins. Canterbury: All conveners' reports given followed by discussions. Booklets given each member about "Pulp and Paper". Visited the rest homes in Bury, "Sister Sue" names drawn. Hold card parties every other week and find them a big success. Save the Children articles brought in. Sunshine basket given. Held a drawing on a surprise package. East Clifton: Roll call was on modern medicine. Gifts of maple sugar purchased for FWIC Conference in Winnipeg. Plans made for entertaining the County Convention in May. Ditty bags and Save the Children clothing worked on. Heard paper entitled: "Danger Warning Signs for the Homemaker." Two members remembered with Birthday Cards. Sawyerville: The meeting topic was Home Economics. Held a quiz contest on cakes. Tea and food sale held recently was very

satisfactory. A penny auction brought funds for the fruit and flower committee. A sale of recipes helped the general funds. Scotstown: Delegates appointed for County Meeting and June Convention. Decided on articles for the drawing at Cookshire Fair. Members will assist the Guides and Brownies with their Spring Tea. East Angus: Nineteen members attended and answered the roll call by bringing their favourite cookie recipe and cookies to be sold. Conveners' Items: A special report on Phosphate Pollution, and Motorists Really Hated. Miss E. Waldron read a short item about the champion steer raised in the Eastern Townships. Mrs. Knapp reported 15 pads made for the nursing home. Pennies for Friendship collected.

Gatineau

Fifteen Rupert members attended a dinner at a local hotel to celebrate 44th anniversary. Collected for the Red Cross. Read letters of thanks received from sick and shut-ins who had been remembered. Planned to exhibit at Quyon Fair. Packed ditty bags. A large box of pickles, jam, canned goods and cookies for Morning Side Home was sent. Wright: Heard talk on "Beauty Hints" using vegetables and fruit. A demonstration was given on how to cover braided coat hangers. Sale of home-baked cookies was held.

Megantic

Inverness: Completed and made plans to fill 13 ditty bags. Mrs. A. Little donated a quilt and two aprons. Mrs. W. Joslin, a member who once swam Lake Ontario and is now a fully qualified swimming instructor, gave a demonstration on life saving. Both groups had an

exchange of bulbs, slips and perennial plants. Kinnear's Mills: Gave two prizes to the school for improvement in Reading in Grades I to IV and V to VII. Each member brought in articles for an auction and each also made a donation to Save the Children Fund. This, plus a donation from the funds, will replace the ditty bags. A doily to be sent to the FWIC Convention was on display.

Missisquoi

Cowansville: Articles for the FWIC Sales Table were handed in. Eighteen ditty bags were filled and shipped. Mr. Kirwin, of the Regional High school, gave an interesting address on the aims and operation of that school. Fordyce: Bulbs and plants were exchanged. A member described her visit to a museum supported by the W.I. of Elgin County, Ontario. An article was read on pollution. A contest on minerals and stones was enjoyed. Stanbridge East: Mrs. Wanzer gave a talk on buttons, their history and manufacture. A button display, some old and rare, proved very interesting. Members celebrated "Grandmother's Day" by wearing something of that era. The planned study of Quebec was continued by describing the lives of famous people of this province.

Quebec

Valcartier: Guest at May meeting was our Provincial 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Beattie, who gave a talk on the work of the W.I. and the Annual Convention. Another guest was Mrs. Parkes. A committee was appointed to purchase gifts for the ditty bags. Gifts to be purchased for the FWIC sales table. Letters of thanks read and one minute silence held in memory of a deceased member.



Four Megantic County W.I. members take time out for refreshments. From left to right, Mrs. Geo Rothney, oldest member in the County, Mrs. Bernard Robinson, Mrs. R. C. Muir, President of Inverness branch and Past President of the County, Mrs. Edgar Nugent.

Richmond

Cleveland: Roll call was hints for a hasty meal. Heard an interesting article on the late Jack Miner's bird sanctuary. Held a word building contest. Gore: Roll call was name a good book and its author. Committee appointed to plan for 50th anniversary of this branch. Donations received and articles sold. Melbourne Ridge: Name an odd word and give its meaning was the roll call. Twenty-five dollars donated to the fund for the Richmond Fire Victims. Conveners items were Lulu, a doll for retarded children and 20 years as a seamstress. Mrs. Fowler won the maple candy contest. Richmond Hill: A member gave an interesting talk on the opening of the World Fair as she saw it on T.V. Aster seeds given out for flower contest. Making a crazy quilt for welfare purpose. Blocks for embroidered quilt given out. Ditty bags are to be made. Richmond Young Women: Articles brought in for ditty bags. Packages of flower seeds given out to members for contest. Donations: \$10 was given to the local association of Guides and Brownies, \$50 to Community Welfare Fire Victims. Shipton: The President and Vice-President conducted an I.Q. Quiz contest. A plant was sent to a W.I. member in hospital. Spooner Pond: Members each brought in a jar of preserves for the Knowles Home. A life time membership pin and certificate was presented to Mrs. Dorothy Oakley for years of efficient, loyal, and cheerful service.

Shefford

Granby West: The roll call at this meeting was suggestions for a new project. The Publicity Convener

read letters from pen pals in England and Scotland. Waterloo-Warden: Discussed how to control food prices and insect killer hazardous to health? Sold a plant, care package raffled and scrap book was made for the hospital. Granby Hill: Heard an article on the postal mess and an article on pollution was read. This was the topic for a brief discussion.

Sherbrooke

Ascot: Held an auction sale of small articles donated by members in aid of Pennies for Friendship. The roll call asked the question: What do you like or dislike about television? Brompton Road: Projects included work done at Cancer Room. Two sunshine baskets, in co-operation with common unity, sent out. Rummage sale held. Brought in material to fill ditty bags. Ten subscriptions to Federated News were renewed. One new member joined. Members entertained their families at a hot dish supper and held a social evening for the community. Held a card party. Sold daffodils and collected funds for the Cancer Society. Belvedere: Mrs. H. Munkittrick spoke on Welfare and Health. Twenty-five dollars donated to Sherbrooke Welfare Society. Members worked at Cancer Dressing Station. Milby: Held a fashion show making a profit of \$21.83. Members were guests of Hatley Centre W.I. Mrs. Eldora Turner told of the new Library in Lennoxville. Mrs. Turner passed around a W.I. program from New Zealand.

Stanstead

Hatley Centre: Had an especially interesting roll call. Each member

brought a piece of handicraft or a treasured keepsake and told why she valued it. Articles included grandmother's nightcap, old fashioned jewelry, a Mexican serape, an old Dutch clock, pottery, and an Eskimo carving. Ayers' Cliff: Each member responded to the roll call by introducing her guest, one of whom joined the branch. Hatley members exchanged bulbs and slips. Stanstead North: Each member named a famous person, two of whom were former members of the branch: Miss Catherine MacKenzie, well known in educational circles in Montreal and the province. The other, Miss Elsie MacIntosh, for many years a leader in YWCA work in Japan. Various branches reported service projects. Ayer's Cliff planned a food sale to raise money to send a handicapped child to the McKay Centre summer camp. Hatley Centre gave used clothing left from a rummage sale to the Sherbrooke Welfare Board. Standstead North plans to entertain children of the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, now attending Alexander Galt Regional School. Stanstead North reports rehearsals of a play for the drama contest. Programs were varied. Ayer's Cliff had a parade of clothes of yesteryear. Hatley Centre entertained members of the Lennoxville and Milby branches. Hatley held a flower contest. At Stanstead North the Convener of Education urged everyone to visit the schools and learn for herself about the new methods of teaching. The Convener of Home Economics read a report on phosphate pollution from the CAC Bulletin. Lists of common detergents with their phosphate content were distributed.

QWI News

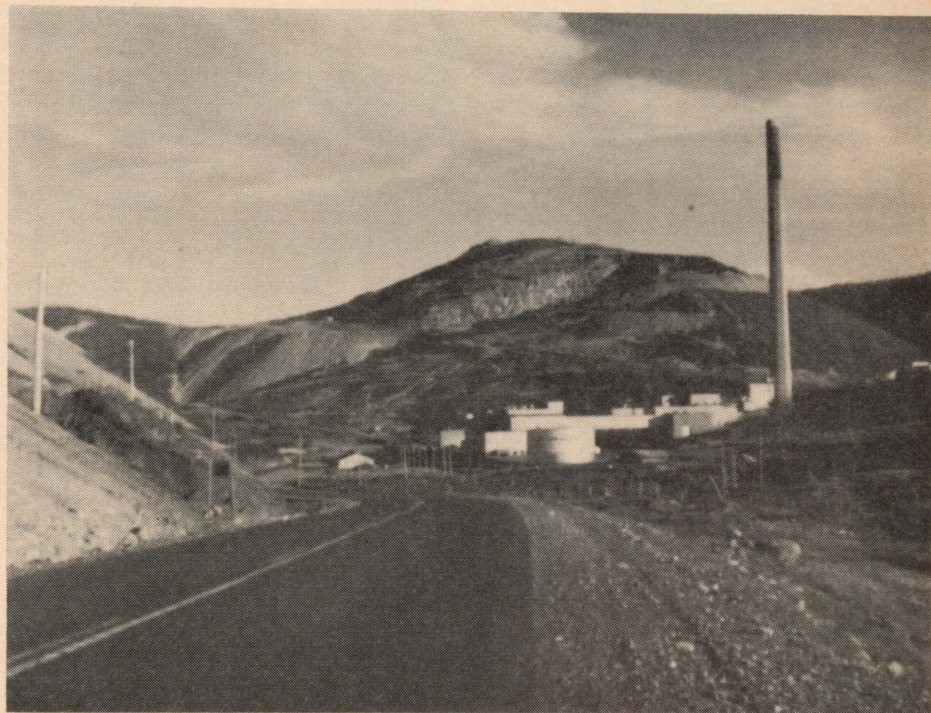
List of available publications sent to each branch to facilitate ordering your requirements direct with minimum delay and expense. Latest on pollution available free from Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada. This is everybody's war — fight now or perish.

National Convention

History will be repeating itself when the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada meet in Winnipeg, August 24-28, 1970, at the University of Manitoba, for their Fifth Triennial Convention. A pageant is being prepared to commemorate the formation of the Federation in that city in 1919, when Judge Emile Murphy was elected the first National President. The first scene starts there and goes on to depict the highlights of the first 50 years; the second scene looks into the next 50 years, in a suitably staged futuristic setting. Mrs. E. V. Fulton, Birtle, Man., 1st Vice-President of FWIC, is in charge of this item on the program.

Conveners of the five standing committees will be looking at their programs, past, present and to come, through a panel in which they are taking part. Mrs. John McLean, Eureka, N.S., FWIC 2nd Vice-President and Chairman of Resolutions, is Moderator for this session, with Dr. J. M. Nesbitt, President Nesbitt Educational Enterprises Ltd., Winnipeg, as Co-ordinator of the discussions to follow.

Sister M. Thomas More, Chairman, Department of Social Services, Holy Family College, Manitowoc, Wisconsin, will be the keynote speaker at the Opening Session,



enlarging on the thought of the Convention theme: "Communication — Keystone for Progress."

Another speaker will be the Rev. Walter MacLean, Winnipeg, Executive Director, Manitoba Centennial Corporation. Mr. MacLean has had service abroad and will speak upon the topic, "Our Commitment to Developing Countries — What is it?" to conclude the session on the Associated Country Women of the World, Thursday afternoon, August 27th. Mrs. J. Philip Matheson, ACWW Area Vice-President for Canada, Oyster Bed Bridge, P.E.I., is chairing this period and invitations have been extended to representatives of other ACWW Constituent Societies in Canada to be present.

Our W. I. members in Murdochville, Gaspé Peninsula, sent us this interesting photo. With mining being the only industry in the area, it shows Marble Mountain and the mine buildings.

The Last Word

After a first glance at the 475-page Task Force Report on Agriculture, I see no reason for farmers to stand up and cheer. Indeed after the expenditure of more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million dollars and much deliberation by the Task Force members I see no reason for Canadian taxpayers in general to welcome the Report.

Except for the admonition to improve marketing and marketing methods, there is no solid detectable theme in the Report that stands out clearly. Instead the Report appears more like a buffer, composed of a catalogue of arguments which is likely to hinder rather than help consultation between farm organizations and government.

But the government already has, from one source or another, most of the guidelines listed in the Report dealing with rational policy development in agriculture in this decade.

At the time the commissioners were chosen, in the fall of 1967, the Family Herald editorially expressed the fear that "Mr. Greene's part-time task force was nothing but a sop to those disenchanted with the absence of agricultural legislation among government priorities in parliament." The premonition has been proven right if one is to judge by the results. I believe the Canadian economy and agriculture in particular would be just as well off without the Report at this time.

Little has been published in the Report that could not have been refined or achieved through negotiation after the March 1969 Canadian Agriculture Congress held in Ottawa, and that Congress, though useful, was pronounced to be entirely unsatisfactory in the light of the difficulties faced by farmers and the national economy at the time.

Before the end of the Congress, rumours were circulating that the government would go through the motions of producing a white paper on agriculture because of the wide dissatisfaction related to many of the papers presented based on the research done up to that time for the Task Force. At this point I see no difference. I believe the government will produce a white paper on agriculture before another 12 months has gone by anyway. Which just means that the government has been given one more year's reprieve.

The Task Force Report has too little to say about the particular importance of agriculture in the Canadian economy. It glosses over taxation, the cost-price squeeze, secondary policies related to the rapidly increasing important influence of industrial policy decisions on producers. There is also little to be said about agriculture's contribution to the national economy, about environmental problems or the foreign markets we will have to deal with in the seventies.

Frankly I am disappointed. Again and again farm speakers across the nation in the past year have held the final publication of the agricultural Task Force Report to be the answer to many problems or at least a starting point from which to begin discussions. The reaction of producers, I fear, will instead be one of great disappointment.

The elements of a believable hope for a better organized future in farming is missing. But then Canadian farmers have plenty of experience in making the best of a bad bargain. They will find some good seed in the chaff.

Henri M. Vandermeulen,
Free Lance Journalist.

Mr. Vandermeulen's comments were made available to the Journal through the courtesy of C.B.C.'s "Radio Noon".

HOW TO MAKE A LOG TABLE

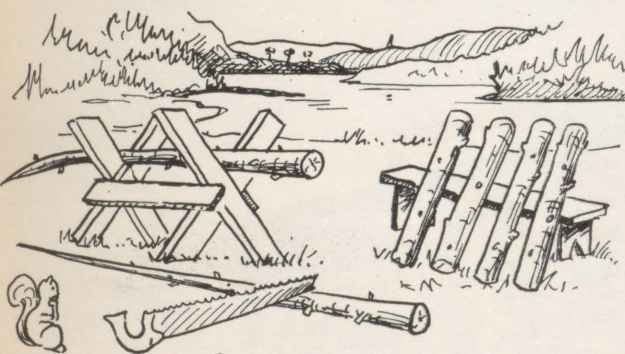
By
C.F. WREN.



Some bright July morning go back into the woods and pick out two good straight balsam trees about 6 ins. in diameter for about 3 or 4 feet up, the taller the better. Saw or hew them off near the ground. Saw off the branches. It is better to saw them off than to cut with an axe because you won't harm the surface of the wood — sometimes the axe tears the branch out, leaving a scar.

Peel off the bark like peeling a banana. You should wear gloves as the sap is very sticky. As you begin to saw the branches off, the black flies will arrive. They come in thousands so be well covered with repellent.

The trunks will now show their lovely smooth white surfaces.

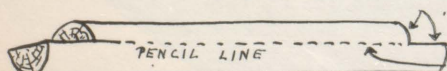


Take them clear of the woods and flies, and start to work on them. From the base of each trunk cut 2 lengths for the legs and if you have selected trees about the same diameter, these logs should be, more or less, the same thickness. You can cut them any length you like. You are the designer. Cut them to suit your purpose.

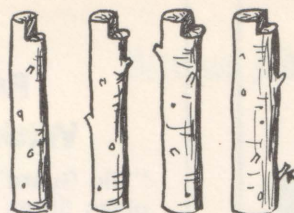
When you have decided how far apart you want the legs, you cut 2 lengths of the same diameter for the length of the table and 2 shorter ones for the width.

At both ends of the shorter lengths cut out pieces like this diagram:—

These cuts are
half way through the log.



The dotted line is straight through center of log.
The long lengths are cut the same way.



The tops of the legs are cut in a similar manner. Be sure the cut is the same distance from the ground on all.

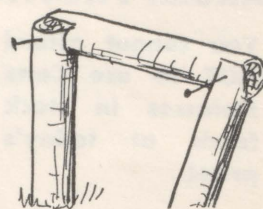
— Cut off, even to log, with knife

Before you put it together use a rasp and sandpaper to smooth over all rough edges, and cut off with a knife the ends of branches which are sticking out.

Start putting it together by nailing one end pair of legs to the ends of the shorter lengths:



Nails should be 4 inches long, at least.



Make sure the legs are in line, and not like this.

Put a nail in each end, straighten everything then drive in 3 or 4 nails until the unit is secure.

To connect these two ends with the long pieces you will need some props. Props which will hold the legs upright until all is nailed together.



When the table is nailed this far, it is still very wobbly, and may collapse quite easily.

You may need another tree now, and after preparing it for cutting, saw off 2 pieces the same length as the top end pieces. These will be attached to the legs about 6 ins. from the ground, therefore the notches cut out of the ends will be a little bigger as the legs will be wider nearer the ground. Cut notches in legs to fit these pieces about 6 ins. from the ground. Nail on.

Cut a piece of log as long as the upper long ones, fit it to the centers of the short ones which have just been nailed to the legs. Nail. It should now stand alone.

You can make the top out of the smaller ends of the logs. Cut pieces long enough to span the two long lengths, cut notches in the ends to flatten them. Nail down. Lay the logs so that the top surface is as flat as possible.

This kind of a top resembles a conveyor belt in a supermarket.

If you would like a flatter top, nail another piece of log to each end and to these nail pine or spruce planks as long as the table.

Sandpaper any rough spots and shellac as soon as possible to keep off mildew spots. If the logs get damp before shellacking, they will mildew. There can be other styles. The size of the table can be gauged by the thickness of the logs.



FINISHED!



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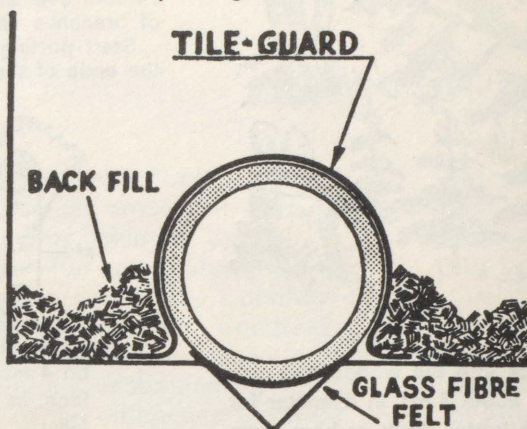
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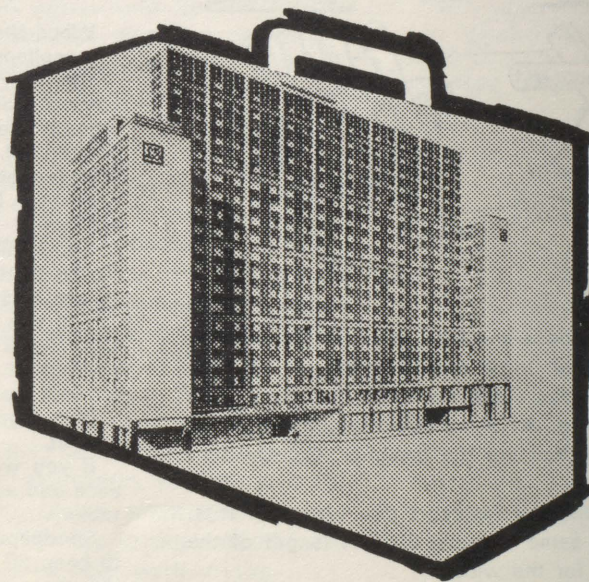
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